Library Resources for Biotechnology and the Developing World

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• Citation management
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Quicksearch Results
Wearable sensors: applications, design and implementation

Title: Wearable sensors: applications, design and implementation / [edited by] Subhas Chandra Mukhopadhyay, Tarikul Islam.

ISBN: 9780750311050
9780750311043
9780750311050


Physical: 1 online resource (various pagings) : illustrations (chiefly color).

Local Notes: Access is available to the Yale community.

Notes: "Version: 20171201"--Title page verso.

Access and use: Access restricted by licensing agreement.

Biographical / Historical Note: Subhas Mukhopadhyay is professor of Mechanical and Electronics Engineering at Macquarie University, New South Wales, Australia, with a research interest in applications of sensors, sensor technology and networks, especially in the area of health-care. Tarikul Islam has many years of teaching and research experience, with specialization in...
Articles+

Quicksearch

Search Articles+

You searched for: pregnancy hypertension bangladesh

1. Diabetes and hypertension in pregnancy in a rural community of Bangladesh: A population-based study
   Citation: Diabetic Medicine 9, 2005, ISSN: 0742-3071, Volume 22, Issue 9, p. 1267
   Format: Journal Article: Full Text Available

2. 38 Community perceptions of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, health-seeking behaviors and pathways to seeking care in Bangladesh
   Author: Kanji, Sultana, Nur, Rahat, Hossain, Sharif
   Citation: Pregnancy Hypertension: An International Journal of Women's Cardiovascular Health 7, 2016, ISSN: 2210-7789, Volume 6, Issue 3, p. 196
   Format: Journal Article: Full Text Available

3. Association of Hyperuricaemia with Perinatal Outcome in Pregnancy Induced Hypertension
   Author: Saida Akter, Sharmin Sultana, Seema Rani Dabee
   Citation: Journal of Bangladesh College of Physicians & Surgeons 27, 2014, ISSN: 0305-0820, Volume 32, Issue 3, p. 124
38 Community perceptions of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, health-seeking behaviors and pathways to seeking care in Bangladesh: Preeclampsia in low and middle income countries

Sultana Kanji, Rahat Nur, Shafid Hossain

Introduction

Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (HDP) are major contributors to maternal and neonatal mortality, morbidity and disability. Despite numerous efforts to reduce preventable maternal and perinatal death, between 5000 and 6000 women die from pregnancy-related causes each year in Bangladesh, 20% of which are due to preeclampsia and eclampsia (PE/E); the second largest cause of maternal deaths.

Results

There are many beliefs and misconceptions around pregnancy in the communities. Pregnant women cannot go outside, eat certain foods, and many are not allowed to take modern medicine. Community members lack knowledge on danger signs during pregnancy, particularly high blood pressure. Most male and female FGD informants reported bleeding, convulsion, retained placenta, and ruptured membranes as the most serious problems during pregnancy; few female participants mentioned high blood pressure. Only 3 female and 2 male FGD participants had heard about PE/E.

Health-seeking behaviors of pregnant women follow a pattern where mothers-in-law and/or husbands initially consult with the imam of a mosque, traditional healer, or village doctor for any problems and visit a facility when the problem becomes very serious. A majority of informants reported that the decision to seek health care outside the home and visit a provider is made by mothers-in-law and/or husbands. One of the
Create a search strategy
Which search will produce the most results?

- Using a wearable device to monitor blood pressure
- Wearable device monitor blood pressure
- “wearable device” “blood pressure” monitor
Which search will produce the most results?

• Using a wearable device to monitor blood pressure = 113 60,300
• Wearable device monitor blood pressure = 166 60,600
• “wearable device” “blood pressure” monitor = 26 11,700

(using Web of Science or Google Scholar)
Create a search strategy

• Pick the important keywords or phrases to describe your topic. 
  Motor vehicles are major sources of gas-phase organic carbon, which includes volatile organic compounds. These emissions react in the atmosphere, leading to the formation of ozone.
Create a search strategy

• Consider Alternative Terms

motor vehicles or automobiles

preterm or premature

high blood pressure or hypertension
Create a search strategy

• Many databases will locate the keywords you enter anywhere in the citation. Focusing results with an exact phrase using quotation marks.

“wearable device”
“blood pressure”
Create a Search Strategy

• Use the Boolean operator OR to retrieve either keyword/phrase.
• Use parentheses to maintain order.

Pre-eclampsia (preterm or premature) birth
Journal Article Databases

Subject based
Coverage of major publications
Cited references
Web of Science
Search results: Sort/Review
Unobtrusive Sensing and **Wearable Devices** for Health Informatics

By: Zhang, YL; Zhang, YaLi; Ding, XR; Poon, CCY; Lo, BPL

**Abstract**

The aging population, prevalence of chronic diseases, and outbreaks of infectious diseases are some of the major challenges of our present-day society. To address these unmet healthcare needs, especially for the early prediction and treatment of major diseases, health informatics, which deals with the acquisition, transmission, processing, storage, retrieval, and use of health information, has emerged as an active area of interdisciplinary research. In particular, acquisition of health-related information by unobtrusive sensing and wearable technologies is considered as a cornerstone in health informatics. Sensors can be woven or integrated into clothing, accessories, and the living environment, such that health information can be acquired seamlessly and pervasively in daily living. Sensors can even be designed as stick-on electronic tattoos or directly printed onto human skin to enable long-term health monitoring. This paper aims to provide an overview of four emerging unobtrusive and wearable technologies, which are essential to the realization of pervasive health information acquisition, including: 1) unobtrusive sensing methods; 2) smart textile technology; 3) flexible/stretchable-printable electronics; and 4) sensor fusion, and then to identify some future directions of research.

**Keywords**

Author Keywords: Body sensor network; flexible and stretchable electronics; health informatics; sensor fusion; unobtrusive sensing; wearable devices

KeyWords Plus: BODY SENSOR NETWORKS; PULSE TRANSIT-TIME; MONITORING-SYSTEM; BLOOD-PRESSURE; EPIDERMAL ELECTRONICS; MOTION DETECTION; WIRELESS SYSTEM; NEURAL-NETWORKS; CARE-SYSTEM; PPG SENSOR

Citation Network

In Web of Science Core Collection

158 Times Cited

**Highly Cited Paper**

160 Cited References

Most recently cited by:

Pagan, Josue; Zapater, Marina; Ayala, Jose L.

Power transmission and workload balancing policies in eHealth mobile cloud computing scenarios

FUTURE GENERATION COMPUTER SYSTEMS-THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE
Hypertension in pregnancy: the most recent findings in pathophysiology, diagnosis and therapy.

Zeeba L1, Bell E, Conti E, Passerini J, Audisio C, Caserta D.

@ Author information

Abstract

Hypertension in pregnancy is a major cause of maternal, fetal and neonatal morbidity and mortality, both in developing and developed countries. That is because it is the most common pathological condition during pregnancy and its development is associated with high risk of severe complications: mother could be affected by placental abruption, cerebrovascular events, organ dysfunction and could develop disseminated intravascular coagulation. Instead the foetus could be affected by intrauterine growth retardation, premature birth and intrauterine death. Aware that preeclampsia is still remains an enigma for different aspects, this review aims to provide a comprehensive update of all the current literature regarding this disease. In particular, the main purpose of this review is to emphasize the most recent findings about the pathophysiology, diagnosis and submit a revision of the most recent guidelines in relation to drug therapy, with particular attention to the evaluation of risks and benefits associated with the use of various classes of the currently available drugs.

MeSH terms

Female
Fetal Distress, Fetal
Fetal Growth Retardation, Fetal
Humans
Hypertension
Preeclampsia, Hypertensive
Preeclampsia, Drug Therapy
Preeclampsia, Hypertensive
Preeclampsia, Pregnancy Induced, Drug Therapy
Preeclampsia, Pregnancy Induced, Hypertension
Preeclampsia, Pregnancy Induced, Physiopathology
Preeclampsia, Pregnancy Induced, Pathology
Preeclampsia, Pregnancy Induced, Infant Newborn
Practice Guidelines as Topic
Pre-Eclampsia (premature)
Pre-Eclampsia, Preterm Birth
Pre-Eclampsia, Pathology
Pre-Eclampsia, Pregnancy, Physiopathology
Find Statistical Data
Do you personally believe that using contraceptives is morally acceptable, unacceptable, or is it not a moral issue?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Believe</th>
<th>Not Sure</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
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<td>51%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<td>34%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Pew Research Center

This statistic shows the global views on the use of contraceptives as of 2013. Only in Pakistan, Nigeria, and Ghana half or more people believe that the use of contraceptives is morally unacceptable.
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Key Findings

- Under-5 mortality for the five-year period before the survey is 46 deaths per 1,000 live births. At this level, Bangladesh has achieved the Millennium Development Goal 4 target—48 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2015—ahead of time.
- The infant mortality rate for the five years preceding the survey is 38 deaths per 1,000 live births. At this mortality level, 1 in 26 children in Bangladesh dies before reaching his or her first birthday.
- Neonatal mortality, that is, deaths in the first month of life, is 28 per 1,000 live births, and these deaths comprise 61 percent of all under-5 deaths. The neonatal mortality rate is nearly three times greater than postneonatal mortality.
- In the last two decades under-5 and infant mortality declined by 65 percent and 58 percent, respectively. Neonatal mortality declined by 48 percent while postneonatal mortality fell by 71 percent.
- The perinatal mortality rate is 44 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.
- Sylhet division has the highest under-5 mortality rate among all the divisions.

Infant and child mortality rates reflect a country’s level of socioeconomic development and quality of health care services. Rapid reductions in child mortality have been found to correlate with increased spending on health care and social welfare.
World Health Organization (WHO)

Maternal mortality ratio

The WHO African Region bore the highest burden with almost two thirds of the global maternal deaths in 2015.

Each circle/bar represents a country. The dotted grey line indicates the regional average, and the dashed grey line indicates the global average.

Click on a region name to display the distribution by country (within that region) as a bar chart or table.

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births), by WHO regions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Mediterranean</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pacific</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High burden regions include:

- Africa
- Eastern Mediterranean

Statistics for Kenya:

- Total population (2015): 46,050,000
- Gross national income per capita (PPP international $, 2013): 2
- Life expectancy at birth (years, 2015): 61.65
- Probability of dying under five (per 1,000 live births, 0): not available
- Probability of dying between 15 and 59 years (per 1,000 population, 2015): 90.0
- Total expenditure on health per capita (Int $, 2014): 165
- Total expenditure on health as % of GDP (2014): 5.7

Contact information:

WHO Representative
The WHO Representative, Dr. Rudi
45355 Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone: +254 20 22717902
Facsimile: n/a
afiruken@who.int

Country profile: Nutrition

- Child malnutrition
- Nutrition

Risk factors:

- Alcohol
- Tobacco

WHO collaboration

Country cooperation strategy available in

Country profile: Country statistics

Country profile on regional site

Country health profile pdf
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Title: Nanostructured materials in alternative energy devices - symposium held April 13-15, 2004, San Francisco, California, U.S.A

Publisher: TMS

Description: This volume contains papers presented at Symposium S, 'Nanostructured Materials in Alternative Energy Devices,' held April 13-15 at the 2004 MRS Spring Meeting in San Francisco, California. It is a collection of papers on the properties and applications of nanostructured materials in the field of energy devices.

Subject(s): Nanostructured materials, Lithium cells, Solar cells, Fuel cells

ISBN (s): 1569977725

Physical Description: Book, ix 174 p - 24 cm

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A critical review of the risks to water resources from unconventional shale gas development and hydraulic fracturing in the United States

... of hydrocarbon resources in the US The rise of shale gas development has triggered an intense public debate regarding the potential environmental and human health effects from hydraulic fracturing. This paper provides a critical review of the potential risks that shale gas development...
Cite References in a Paper

"Birdbrain" should be a compliment.

Pioneers in avian intelligence have found that although birds' brains are very small, they are incredibly intelligent, and sometimes have surprising similarities to the behavior or brain functions of humans. Examples range from the cockatoo who was the first animal documented to dance to a beat to Irene Pepperberg's in-depth studies done with the African grey parrot Alex (named for Avian Learning Experiment). There have even been studies documenting that some birds successfully use, and even modify or build, tools.

Questions?

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